CHANCES OF BRING HIT IN BATTLE. How Many Soldiers were Killed in the Different Regiments.

The study of regimental losses made by Col. William F. Fox in the Century Magazine for May is one of the most instructive of the many essays uson the civil war contributed to that publication. One of its striking deductions is that there was far deadlier fighting in our war than in either the Crimean or the Franco-Prussian wan. The Strty-ninth Pennsylvania lost at Gettreburg alone 55 killed out of 258 present at morning soll call. The Fifth New York at Manassas lest 117 killed and 221 wounded out of 490 present for duty. The Sixth Colored Infentry at New Market Heights lost 61 killed and 142 wounded out of 867 at roll call. The Twenty-fourth Michigan at Gettysburg, out of an aggregate of 496, lost 79 killed, including 8 officers and 4 celor bearers, and 237 wounded, many mortally. The Second Massachusetts, in a charge at Culp's IMil, out of 22 officers had & killed and 6 wounded, and out of 294 men 41 killed and 84 wounded. At Gettysburg the First Minnesota was ordered by Gen. Hancook to charge the enemy's line alone until a brigade could be brought up.

This forlors heps moved forward with only 202 efficers and men, accomplished the purpose, feroed back the Confederates, and castured their flag; but when it was ever only 47 men destreed around their own colors, while 203 lay quad er weoneded on the field. The muster-out relies of this registers bear the names of 75 men all marked as killed as Gettysburg or died of wounds received there, a less in killed of 25 per cent. of these sungaged. The less for both days—July 2 and 5—was 50 killed, 173 wenthed, and i missing itsal, 224, or about 18 per cent. of the number engaged.

The extent of these losses, says Col. Fex, will be better understood if compared with some of the most extraordinary losses in other wars:

Take, for instance, the charge of the Light Brigade at Balakiava—the charge of the Shx Hundred. Lord Cardigan took with officers and mean instance. Lord Cardigan took with officers and mean instance. Lord Cardigan took with officers and mean instance. The leavest less in the leaf and officers and the leavest less in the leaf and officers was cocurred at Nara-in-Tour, in the Sixteenth German Instance at Nara-Instance and Instance at Gattysburg, while recumental leaves of where screen of regimenta, unknown or forgotten in history, whose percentage of the Sixteenth German Instance would far exceed that of the much praised Light Brigade, and nobody bindered, either.

bindered, either.

Company losses show still greater percentage in certain cases. In this same First Minneseta one company lest at Gettysburg 13 killed and 17 wounded out of 35 engaged. The maximum of company losses, hewever, both numerically and by percentage, is reached in Company 1et the Eighty-litted Fenny-vanis infantry. This campany, during its term of accrue, carried 181 names on its rolls incutaing recentle, out of which number 2 efficers and 45 chiefs in the were willed. With the killed bear in mind an additional number of nearly three times as many more who were wounded.

the 16th Promyvania had 17 per cent. Discovery the 16th Promy and the 17 per control of the 16th Promy and 17 per cent. Deleted the 18th Promy and 17 per cent. Deleted the 18th Promy and 17 per cent. Deleted the 18th Promy and 18th cent. being 201 out of an enrollment of 1,032; the 164th Pennsylvania had 17.4 per cent. killed: the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, 17.2 per cent. and twenty-two ether Union regiments between 18 and 17 per cent. each. The Southern regiments lost no less heavily, both in the killed and the killed and wounded. At Gettysburg the Twenty-sixth North Carolina lost 86 killed and 502 wounded; total, 588, not including 120 missing. This is the largest regimental loss of the way in a single battle, the regiment being semewhat over 800 strong. In one company, 84 strong, every man and officer was litt. and the sergeant whe made out the list of casualties did it "with a builet through each log." The Sixth Alabama lost 91 killed and 277 weunded at Fair Cakis; total, 873. One of its companies lost 21 killed and 235 wounded out of 58 in action. Terrific fighting was done at Gaines's Mill, where at one point the First South Carolina Riffes lest 81 killed and 225 wounded in front of the Duryea Zounves before giving way to the Fifth Texas, which the hour 261 before driving cut the zounves.

The killed among efficers was a little greater than among enlisted men, and "the Connecticut and Dolaware officers had either an excess of bravery er a lack of enution, as their proportionate less in battle far exceeds the average." Still the Sixty-first Popnsylvania leads in percentage, lesing aincteen officers killed in battle. The feventh New fiampshire lest eleven in assaniring Fort Wagner, the maximum for a single battle, though many regiments lest sevon and eight. But in the 148th Pennsylvania there were killed in Company U alens, at different times, seven line efficers.

The lesses in the cavairy were far less than in the infantry. At the top of the listare the First Maine, with 15 officers and 150 men. Fifteen other Northern cavairy regiments lost more than 210 each killed. The highest percentages were in the Fifth and Sixth Mishigan. with 55 and 55 per cent, each. The Eleventh Fennsylvania lost 27 killed at Ream's Station, and the New Yerk B

PLOWERS IN THE CITY SQUARES. Amiable Father Knickerbecker's Free Show of Tuttps and Panstes.

City parks are now arrayed in the bright flush of spring bloom. Many of the trees have shaken out their drapery of light leafage, others are misty with crimped and curling foliage, and the late species are holding their budded coughs wooingly toward the sun, ornamenting the ground beneath with a lattice work of shadows. There is a gentle hum among the unfolding leaves, as if they were whispering to he robins on the lawn; there is beauty in the shadings of the new robes of the maples and chestnuts, the blossoms of shrubs, and the spangling dandelions on the grass plats aid the

gardener in making city parks delightful. Since Samuel Parsons, Jr., became Superintendent of Parks, and has taken held of their embellishment with a masterly hand, the city has been encouraged to make larger approprintions for the excellent work of maintaining these places in a way to instruct, refine, and delight all who enter their gates. Mr. Parsons is ably assisted by Mr. Woolson, who stands very high among horticulturists. The apprepriation for the maintenance of parks this year is \$350.000. Those that are to be ornamented and maintained in an attractive manner are Morningeide Park, Riverside Park, Mount Morris Park, Central Park, Madison square, Union square, City Hall Park, Manhattan square, East River Park, Reservoir square, the little triangles at Thirty-third street. Washington square, Jackson square, the little enclosures over the railroad tunnel on Park avenue from Ninety-second to Forty-second streets, Tempkins square, Abingdon square, the Battery, the triangles at Duane and Beach streets, the park foot of Canal street, Jeanette Park near Coenties slip, Bowling green, and Stuyvesant square. Every one of these places will have a mat covering of grass kept cleanly mowed, and some ornamentation, according to suitability and size. There will be some floral display, if it is only a patch of pansies, or a cluster of small blooming shrubs.

Already 77,000 tulips are holding up their

that of the much praised Laght Brigade, and nobely blundered, either.

Company loose show till gratter percentage in capacity of the control of the much praised Laght Brigade, and nobely blundered, either.

Company loose show till gratter percentage in capacity of the control of the control

MANY WOMEN'S CLUBS

Their Organization, Growth, and Objects-The Cities where they Are. A history of the organizations of women devoted to the social, educational, and philanthropic objects could be written, which would present a very exact index of the advancing power of the sex. Slower than men to learn the advantages of organization, women have cau-tiously, step by step, progressed from one point to another till now the land is covered with womans' societies. Distressed by the suffering about them, they began very properly with the body, forming relief societies of one sort and another, charitable homes, dispensaries, and soup kitchens, From alleviation of bodily ills they passed naturally to the consideration of souls in need, and missionary societies, mission schools, and Sunday schools arose about them. From this point they put their hands to certain moral reforms, and then temperance and other associations appeared and flourished. The temperance movement was one of the phonomenal successes achieved by women, and its outgrowth, the crusade, aroused the whole nation to the fact that the latter-day was the other. With the advent of a pro-nounced temperance weman in the White House, and the powerful influence of Mrs. Haves, the women of the West became imbued with flory energy, and temperance unions, like Joanh's gourd, sprang up in a night. Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa led the union in

Jonah's gourd, sprang up in a night. Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa led the union in this movement. The outgrowth of it is the Women's Temperance Christian Union, with its 200,000 and more members, and its constantly growing influence.

In advance of the temperance crusade, but not before the formation of women's temperance societies, was the Suffrage Association. At last, grown beld and wise from experience, women set out to storm the citadel of power, and now suffrage citation is fast becoming formationeous from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The suffrage egitation is fast becoming formidable, and, like the temperance cause, is under the management of able and disciplined workers. These are reform movements, and their development has been remarkable. Side by side with them, almost from the beginning, runs another line of interest. Very early women began to feel the need of self improvement, and a fluerishing crop of reading circles, history classes, and study clubs came up all over the country. And at last from them was evolved the perfect flower—the Woman's Club. Had some far-sighted mother of clubs thought out a new name for these womanly societies, how much better would the tender bantling have been reared; how much prejudice and opposition have been avoided; for the club as man has made it is not the woman's ideal; the name indeed is the only point of resemblance between the two. A few years aco the members of the Chicago Women's Club, an exceedingly energetic and progressive body, published a list of women's clubs known to them. In the short time devoted to it, and with the limited means of communicating with the various clubs, they complete a list of fifty or sixty, exclusive of temperance, suffrage, and all charitable associations. Considering the expanse of the country, the difficulty of reaching these organizations without extensive advertising; above all, remembering the shyness and reserve of nine women out of ten, and consaquently the avoidance of publicity desired by ninoty out of a hundred club

Goods, Pellow: Ringartick, also yellow and preserve of nine women out of ten, and consequence of the property of the property

work. In constant resections. The pinn may the good result et continuous after in one direction and the avoidance of a change of policy, but it necessarily makes it somewhat narrow in range. Some of the members of the New Century are Mrs. Eliza Turger. Miss M. F. Lewis, Mrs. Mary Cohen, Mrs. Rebry C. Townsend, Mrs. M. H. Brown, Mrs. Thomas Roberts, and Mrs. Mrs. Mary Cohen, Mrs. Thomas Roberts, and Mrs. Mary Cohen, Mrs. Thomas Roberts, and Mrs. James S. Whitney. A scelety of kindred objects is the New Orleans Club, but it works differently in that its beneficiaries belong to the association. It has more than two hundred members, most of whom are workers, yet it has also a liberal sprinkling of fashionable women.

A few clubs help on the world's work of providing free lectures and entertainments of various serts: a worthy example being the Providence Club, whose 200 members work bravely in this line under the banner of Mrs. William Palmer. A few of her co-laborers are Mrs. Charles S. Ceveland, Mrs. F. A. Hinckley, Mrs. Thomas J. Hill. Mrs. George P. Lew, and Mrs. Waterman Stone. One sert of club dovotes itself simply and solely to its own intellectual culture, and the list of these is long. Some of them lay cut a system of regular study, exhausting one subject before taking up another; others insist upon "every woman doing her duty" in the way of papers and discussions. Many Western clubs are of this order, and accomplish good results every year. Perhaps first in this group is the Chicago Fortaignly, a large and fashionable, and yot a working accept, with such names as Mrs. E. R. Jawett, Miss Nina G. Lunt, Mrs. Elica Petter, Mrs. S. W. Hamill, Mrs. M. A. Joneson, Mrs. N. Wilmarth, and Mrs. N. L. Mitchell. Second in sing, though hardly so in faterest, is the Denver Fortaignly, whose twenty-four sames include the best known in the State, such as Mrs. H. Warren, Mrs. J. P. Valle Mrs. J. P. Spaniding, Mrs. N. M. Hiscock, Mrs. N. B. Coy, and Mrs. N. J. Russell.

A fifth type of the woman's club is the energetic worki

While Peter Heard in a Cypress Tree,

Prem the Pittsburgh Dispetch.

While Peter Heauchamp, the owner of a
sawmill in New Hope, near Salisbury, Ind., was
engaged in haiving a big cypress log, the teeth
of the saw began to grate harshly on his ear,
the steeped the machine to accertain the cause,
and, to his surprise, he discovered a box, measuring about four by eight inches. After much
disficulty he got the box out and pried the lid
open, his eyes almost bulging frem their acokets when he saw that it was filled with coin.
After satisfying himself that it was real gold.
Beaucamp put his treasures in aplace of salety.
He refused to tell the neighbors the amount of
his find, but satisfied their curiosity to
some extent by displaying several \$25 gold
pleces. When James Carry, from whom Feter
obtained the log, learned of the discovery, he
had claim to the box. Peter would not recognize the claim, and Carry threatens a lawsuif.
It is supposed that the money was placed in
the tree many years ago, by Levi Spencer, an
old miser, who lived near where the tree was

NIGHT PROTOGRAPHY.

How to Take Easily Instantaneous Views by the Marnesium Flash Light, An amateur photographer in Baltimers, thanking Tax Sun for a recently published article on using spoiled photographic plates, a subject of interest to all photographers, asks for information about "the new process of taking pictures by the flash," concerning which he says "the professional chaps are devilish close-mouthed." In response Mr. T. C.

Roche said: "No other artificial light yet discovered has so much of the actinic-blue and violet-rays, combined with other desirable qualities, as the magnesium produced after Dr. Piffard's method. Of course, you can take pictures with the electric light, but you will have hard negatives, your shadows intense and your high lights ghastly, with the outlines looking as if they were cut out of a tin plate. The ferocious strength of the light, which comes from a very small point, causes those results. You can also get negatives, but not good ones, with the oxy-hydrogen lime light, which looks white enough to the eye, but is practically too yellow for use in photography. And, with orthochromatic plates, negatives have been successfully

for use in photography. And, with orthochromatic plates, negatives have been successfully made by very brilliant kerosene lights, but that is rather a feat than a practicality.

"Magnesium was recognized by photographers as the best material for giving an artificially actinic light, but there were annoyances and difficulties in its use so long as it was employed in the form of a wire or tape. The wire would break; it would drop fire on carpets and make mischlef; it gave at best but asmall point of light, open to the same objections as those urged against the electric and calcium lights. Nevertheless, it was recognized that magnesium was the right direction to work in, especially il instantaneous night views were desired.

"A progressive step was made by a German firm, Gradicke & Miethe, who brought out a magnesium powder mixture for a finsh light. They got the light, but with it some rather serious objections. The mixture contained potassium chlorate and antimony sulpside, the former making it dangerously explosive under slight friction or percussion, the latter evolving in combustion the poisonous fumes of antimony oxide. Experiments, moderately successful in some instances. I believe, were made in this country, substituting finely pulverized sugar for the antimony, but the carbon smoke was objectionable, the light was less actinic, and the mixture was still explosive. One man in Phisadelphia blew up a house and killed binuself while grinding that mixture, an ineldent that had temporarily a somewhat discouraging effect upon inquiring minds.

"But in September last Dr. Henry G. Piffard, one of the ablest amaieur photographers of New York—which is saying a great deal, for we have here a number of solentific, talented, progressive amnieurs—made known a discovery of his that overcomes all previously existant difficulties in the way of using magnesium, and gives as a perfect flash light for instantaneous photographing at night. He simply poured into tarridges and fired from a pletol, which produced the same result.

B represents the background, which should be six or eight feet back of the sitter, and light or even white. S, the sitter or group, the blacker of and focusing upon which can be done by gas or my other illuminant. L is the magnatum and gun-cotton pile laid upon a plate, board or anything that will hold it. Bit are reflectors, mere screens of muslin or white paper, that will have the effect of spreading the light into the shadows and softening them. C is the camera, which must be so blaced that the light will not directly enter it. If a white sheet is spread horizontally about four feet above the sitter's head at the back, and somewhat higher in front, it will light up his hair advantageously. Some have recommended the use of a tissue maper screen in front of the light to soften it, but Dr. Pillard and others of the best photographers who have used the B represents the background, which should which night views would be desirable. I describe this so minutely, however, in order that your amateur may make for himself, by the flash light, good pertraits, which is the most difficult thing. Another thing he should remember is that he must use his largest diaphragm. It will not do for him to cut his light down as he would in bright daylight. In fact, if his exposure is very rapid he may even find it practicable to use the lens without any diaphragm. That, however, its matter for his determination by experiment.

"Here is a portrait taken by Mr. George G. Rockwood with the stagaesium flash light, which as you see, would be a work of art if made under the most favorable conditions of daylight. Notice the perfection of the details, the softness of the sandows, and the roundness of it. Here is an instantaneous view of a group of thirty people photographed together by an another in Harlem with the same light. See how clear and sharp all the faces are, except those three in the foreground. The nervous persons who have left those blurs in place of their physiognomies were started by the flash of the light and moved, no doubt, and you can imagine how quickly they must have moved when you think that the exposure could only have been about the one-hundredth of a escond. If the unscreamed flash falls directly upon the eyes, as it did in this ustance—judging from the attendth of the high lights and the depth of the shadows—it is very upt to cause an invelontary nervous start, even when it is expected. They tried over in Europe to get a photograph by the magnesium flash of a young woman—a professional beast trainer—with her head in a liou's mouth. She poised her head in all right, but didn't fetch it out again so, for the lion, startled by the flash of or not I den't remember, but that is unimportant, the effect of the light upon the lion's nerves only in the powder blower is somewhat sinilar to the terminal proxy into a single and a pickle and a lice and a profession of the sector, it is underly and the prover of the

Continuous Rails.

An important invention in railway practice is the method invented by a Baltimore electrician for weiding steel rails by electricity, which will enable track layers to lay a continuous track. The ends of the rails, after they are placed in the track, are weided together through the application of a transformed electric current, and are afterward tempered so as make the joint as hard as the rest of the rail. The weiding apparatus is carried on the pilot of an engine or on a construction car. The inventor proposes to thus make continuous rails a quarter of a mile in length, having expansion joints only at intervals of that distance, the rails being fastened at the centre so as to expand in both directions. Making the joint only takes haif a minute. This plan, if successful, says the Kairoad Gazetts would settle the great Fusher rail joint question, but the soul paulated expansion and contraction in such

PIRE ALARMS FOR A YEAR. A Comprehensive Record-Different Sorts of

Chief Shay had a huge book before him. It was three feet long and a foot and a half wide approximately, and in it was recorded every particular of every fire and every alarm sounded in this city during the year 1887.

"What you call 'false alarms," said Chief Shay, "we term differently. When an alarm is sounded, and engines turn out to find their services not necessary because no fire exists. we say the matter was either an indication of fire or an unnecessary alarm. Of the two divisions of these 'false' alarms, those alarms originating in an indication or appearance of fire are the most numerous. As, for instance în 1887, which is a representative year, we have 133 alarms sent because of an appearance of are against 93 wholly unnecessary alarms. We consider an alarm sent through an appearance of fire wholly justifiable. Leok at the records again, and you will see that of the 133 alarms under this head 119 were from the appearance of actual smoke. Now most of these cases were chimney fires or defective flues which were some cases people were only burning paper in their grates which made smoke appear, and semetimes bits of burning paper were seen which frightened persons in the street. In a few cases the kindling of a fire filled the room with smoke, and people in the street seeing it come out of the window sent an alarm. These alarms are perfectly justifiable. In fact, it is everybody's duty to send alarms on noticing indications of that sort. The biggest fires often are first apparent in just such a trivial "Now you see another fruitless source of

alarms are put down here under the head of 'reflections' to the tune of 18 during last year. By reflections we mean the appearance of a fire caused by a glowing at a window or on a wall, which may be merely the effect of a fire in a grate in the room. In January, you see, we had one such. Here in March somebody mistook a red shade on a lamp at 340 East Houston street for a blaze, and sent an alarm. In June the sparks and glare of the blacksmith shop aboard the steamship Alaska at Pier 88 caused an alarm. Last Fourth of July a blazing fire balloon descended on top of a frame building, and some one got the department out. The same night some sparks blew off the tin roof of a liarlem house, and an alarm went in. The sparks had just fallen on the roof from an asconding skyrocket, but the alarmist didn't know that. In another case, which we have under the caption of distant reflections, a man under the caption of distant reflections, a man sent an alarm because the side of a building was fitfully lighted up. The light was from a fire some blocks distant, but he did not know it. Such cases are quice numerous some years. All these we consider proper causes for alarm, though people are often scared by a shadow.

"In what we call unnecessary alarms, the causes are more often mischievous or carsless. Take January, for fastance. There were ten unnecessary alarms that month. The first case, you see, was reported by the police. A man rushed into the station and declared excitedly that there was a fire at a house he named. It was too far away to investigate, so the Sergeant sent out an alarm at ones. The man disappeared, and no fire was found. What the man's object was in reporting it no one knows. The next day some one saw steam escaping from 90 Greene street and sent off the alarm. That was pure careleseness. Another such alarm happened on the 19th, you see. Six alarms were caused by the automatic arrangement, the thermestat. What is the thermestat? It is a little tube open on the bottom. Two wires so nearly approach inside of it that when the temperature of the room reaches a certain degree these wires expand, and, by uniting, complete the electric circuit and ring the alarm. It isn't a Fire Department device, it is owned by a company, and the alarms go to them and they transmit them to us. Is it much good, you ask? Well, I refer you to the record. In January we had six false alarms from the thermestat and no real alarms. For the year the thermostat and no real alarms. For the year the thermostat and no real alarms from the states to real alarms is so large that we only send now one engine and one truck on an alarm sent in by one of them. The tenth and last unnecessary alarm in this sample month was because of a small gas explosion. It blew down a door, and there was no fire whatever and no sent an alarm because the side of a building was fitfully lighted up. The light was from a fire some blocks distant, but he did not know

where ladders were necessary to save life. I should certainly take the responsibility of sending the certainly take the responsibility of sending the certainly take the responsibility of sending the control of the co

The advertising business is frequently carried beyond its sounds of good tasts. Every one who at the tag end many and many a time some waxon displaying an advertisement of some wares of other, and the should from the crowded sidewake were amone traditionly that the charter of the carried the should from the crowded sidewake were amone traditionly that the charter of the carried to the conditions of the traditions of the tr

CAN YOU TALK NEW YORK? If Not, Got Onto a Detective with Both Foot and Shake Him Down.

A cigarette manufacturer had occasion of few days ago to employ a detective, and the delicate mission was entrusted to a friend, who recommended a man of long experience, with a reputation for astuteness, discretion, pluck. and perseverance. An appointment was made, and the manufacturer met the detective in the vestibule of an up-town hetel. The detective must have received an accurate description of his employer, for he was lounging in the doorway when the manufacturer alighted from a cab and he stepped across the sidewalk and broke the lee with:

"I wouldn't wonder If you were the party I made a date with." "Made a what?" queried the proprietor of the cigarette factory.
"Made a date, an appointment. I rapped to

you the moment you arrived."
"You what?" "Rapped to you-knew you, as It were," said the detective. "I think I fell up against you you the party that wants me to get onto the mug that touched you for your roll when you

were lush the other night?" 'Are you the detective whom Mr. Elkington "Are you the detective whom Mr. Ellington speke to for me? Your language is incomprehensible to me, but I suppose you know what you are talking about. We will go into the cafe and ait down and see if we cannot come to some understanding. I am afraid that I will have to ask you to explain every other word."

They proceeded to the cafe, and sat down at one of the tables with digars and Base's ale before them.

"New," said the manufacturer, "I will conde in you. I was shighly indiscreet one night

"New," said the manufacturer, I will confide in you. I was slightly indiscreet one night last week and lest my watch, pin, and pocket-book, and I want to recover some of the property. Or course I understand that I cannot get any of the money back, and will probably have to pay well to get back the papers, the watch,

any of the money back, and will probably have to pay well to get back the papers, the watch, and the pin."

"How many benes did you lose?"
"How many what?"
"Bones—cases; what was the boodle worth?"
"An boodle: Now leatch your drift. There was about \$230 in the pocketbook, but let that go. I wantto get back some papers of no value to the thieves, and I would like to have the watch and pin, for both are keepeakes. Ny chief desire is to avoid publicity in the matter."

Then the manulacturer gave the detective a detailed account of his experience, as well as he could recollect it, and gave him a fair description of one of the men whom he suspected of robbing him.
"I think I am ento the mug that did the trick," said the detective.
"How is that?"
"That what?"
"That pulled away your stuff—stole your money and watch."
"Yes: I am ento their trick once and I settled that mug for another trick once and I

Yes: I am onto him, now, with both feet. I

"Yes: I am onto him, now, with both feet. I settled that mug for another trick once, and I think I can shake him down now, and find out who stood for the stuff and where it was planted."

"My dear friend, I do not understand you, You settled him, you say. What does that mean?"

"Sent him to Sing Sing."

"And what is shaking him down?"

"Shaking down. Why, when you shake a man down you stand him up and see what he's got about him or what he knows."

"Oh, yos, I comprehend now; and when you say planted, you mean that the stuff has been buried somewhere, do you not?"

"Naw, I don't; I mean that it is stuck away in some fearce."

"Do you really mean to tell me that a clever thief would be so simple as to hide his plunder in a fence?"

"I cause you don't tumble to what a fearce is." in a fence?"
"I guess you don't tumble to what a fence is.

in a tence?"

"I guess you don't tumble to what a fence is. A fence ain't a feace, it's a place kept by a man who buys stuff from the crocks. He's a fence, and his place is a fence. You just stake me with twenty-five bones and I will go to work on this case and I'll have that mug to rights inside of two days."

"How is that?"

"Just put up \$25 for a starter, and I will get your stuff. It may cest more before I get it, but that will do for a starter."

"Oh. certainly," and the manufacturer handed over two tens and a five.

"Now, my friend," he continued, "I have just one question to ask you, and it really has nothing to do with the case. Will you kindly tell me what in zanage this is that you great?"

"That! Why, tint's New York. You want to learn that language if you intend to go around much in this village. You never go into a push anywhere but what you hear somebody talking it. I can rap to a man in a minute if he's a stranger in this city just by his talk."

Do you talk New York, gentle reader?

Maine Backwoodsmen Revelling in it at

From the Lewiston Journal BANGOR, April 14 .- Readers of the Journal

BANGOR, April 14.—Readers of the Journal will remember that some strong statements were made in these columns a few weeks ago regarding the great shaughter of moose, caribou, and deer, and the article even wents of ar as to indicate the locality where, the butchers ing was zoing on. The article has borne fruit, as the following will show, and the Journal the beforement of the laws.

Soon after the paper was circulated about Patten, sorthern Penobscot, and southern Arostock, people took courage and began to discuss the article, many admitting it to be true. In due casson the reports spread, and at last Game Wardens French of Calais and Alox. McLain took passage for Patten, and from there went in toward Trout Brock, and made the big strike which has been reported. The centification of things was found to be even worse than the Journal pictured it.

It was found that several small hotels and many camps were feeding out wild meat, that it could be heaven to the feeding out wild meat, that

of things was found to be even worse than the Journal pictured it.

It was found that several small hotels and many camps were teeding out wild meat, that it could be bought in many cases for four conts per round, and that even is the larger camps, owned by supposed reputable men, the traffic was common. Pleven men, so far, are implicated, both in the killing and in having possession of it, and warrants have been issued for these. The transactions are flagrant violations of the laws, and the county attorners who may prosecute these cases owe it to themselves and the Statest larget that the offenders are punished to the full extent of the law. One party engaged in this illegal hunting had a very near way of hiding his game. He had a small outbuilding near his house, and this was so banked with snow as to appear not to have been disturbed for the winter. On the roof, however, was a loose board, and this being litted the meat, which was in bags, was dropped down to remain until a market could be found. There are a hundred such mea in the woods to-day, and the expression here seems to be that the Governor and Council should at once furnish financial aid to Messrs, istilwell and Stanley in order that they may be apprehended. No deubt over 100 moose and carbon have been slaughtered in this region alone since the list of Jamaary, and it is high time the state should cry. "Halt."

Other deer meat has been selzed this side of Patten and got a warrant against his employer. The Sherif took the writ, and in going to the camp overtook the owner with a team. He artached this when, much to his surprise, he found a good load of deer meat, and he arrested the driver for having it in kis possession.

It is sincerely hoped that now the Journal has sounded the alarm, the State will move at once, if it does, it will find sense wealthy men have been evalue to have of heart of an find as a first owner with a team. He artached this, when, much to his surprise, he found a good load of deer meat, and he arrested the first per heart of h

A Shiftless Chap, Able with the Post Cea and in League with Salcon Keepers. Ten years ago, when it was doubted whether the pool table would become popular and consequently profitable enough to find a barbarage in every layer beer saloon, the "sitter" was an unknown quantity. He came, like every other evil, without any special invitation, and, like other evils of long standing he is likely to remain. How he secured the

title by which he is known nobody can tell, but since the expression has been used to designate him. It must bereafter romain as a term of represent, and rank with "loafer" a "tough." Indeed, it takes a combination

of there to make a "sitter," and one term means much that the other means. No matter where the name came from, the thing itself is here. Drop into any saloon in the poorer portions of the city and you will find him if the time be evening and the businers brisk. If he is not at the moment en-gaged rou will see him perched in a chair sullenly awaiting a victim. For the most part before in this joint or somewheres else. Ain't | he is short and thick set, with frowsy hair, unshaven face, and solled garments. saw but his hands you would think he were a street inherer who had just stopped work, What expression he has is forbidding. Twinkling eyes, under bestie brows, flat nose, high cheek bones, square chin, and a wide, thicklipped mouth are the marks by which to know him. His methods of earning a living are extremely problematical. He couldn't tell you himself on Friday where his Sunday breakfast would come from. He would manifest very little interest in the subject, because the "sitter" lives only for to-day, and thoughts of to-morrow never trouble his little mind.

WHAT A BOWERY "SITTER" IS.

A genuine specimen of the class was met with

lives only for to-day, and thoughts of to-more row never trouble his little mind.

A genuine specimen of the class was metwith a few nights ago in a Bowery salcon. Two well-dressed young men dropped in and walked up to the nool table. The "sitter" slowly moved from his chair, and, calmly selecting a cue from the rock, chalked it slowly and asked in the most fraternal way:

"Objection of I drop in?"

There wasn't any, and the game began. The cleverness of the "sitter" was at once apparent. He did not rush wildly in and dispose of the game at short notice, as he might have done, for he was very expert with the cue. He watched with a careful eye the playing of the strangers, and when he had learned just now well they ceuld play he judged his game se that he only just you by a judged his game se that he only just you by a judged his play selected and appeared to be vasily pleased at his success, as though at one time he roally had feared defeat.

In this salcon, as in all others where "strong and distributed to each one of the players bid of pasteboard that entitled the holder to a live-cont drink. The loser paid for them, and as the first game was very close, another was easily arranged. The sitter, apparently much to his astonishment, also won this time.

"You fellers play better'n I do," he said reasuringly," but I got luck."

So another game was started, with the same result as before. Seven games were played in all, and then the strangers grow until stored. They stack their cues in the rack and went away without noticing the courteous "So long!" of the "sitter," Then the "gent" walked up to the bar and turned in his seven tickets. The man behind the bar gave him eighteen cents for them and winked broadly as he did so. Time passed on, and business grew until objects in the salcon could only be seen in patches, so thick was the smoke from tobacco that was being consumed in various ways. The "sitter" stayed right on, objects to the easity morning, when he made preparations for leaving, he counted up his earnings

HE GOT HIS OVERCOAT.

for 24 Years Before He Found It.

for 24 Years Before He Found 14.

From the & Louis Globe-Democrat

ADRIAN, Mich., April 19.—In 1863 Charles

B. Davidson, the son of Lyman Davidson, a
rather prominent citizen of this place, left here
accompanied by a sister, and located in western Missouri, their mother having previously
died. Shortly attertheir arrival at their Western home young Davidson enlisted in the
Union army, and in 1864 visited his father at
Adrian on a furlough. He reached this city in
the night, and the next morning repaired to
the Lave Shore car shops where he knew his
father was employed. The old man greeted
him affectionately, and after they had enjoyed
a short conversation, the son said suddenly:

him affectionately, and after they had enjoyed a sport conversation, the son said suddenly:

"Here, lather, take my covercent: I'll be back in a minute." But the young man did not return. He learned, however, through other numbers of his regiment that his boy had returned to the army and that he served with honor and safely to the ond of the war, but although he wrote rereatedly, there never came a line of explanation from the youth. After the war all trace of him was lost. Once thirteen years ago, the father saw an account in a newspaper of the drowning of Charles Davidson in the Pacific wreek, and doubted not that the ungrateful bey had thus met his punishment in the form of a viclent end.

The other day, however, a travelling mandroned from a train at Ann Arbor and accidentally ran across a resident there who called himself Charles E. Davidson, had been in the army, and had spent his beylood in Adrian.

"My father a name was Lynam," said he.

"And he is still silve: I know him," said the drummer.

"What!" was the exclamation of the Ann Arborice. "My father a himself there is the resident there who called himself charles E bavidson, had been in the army and had spent his beylood in Adrian.

"My father a name was Lynam," said the drummer.

"What!" was the exclamation of the Ann Arborice. "My father a himself of the Ann Arborice and himself electers when I was in the army and never got an answer. I thought he must be dead,"

The son still had some doubts, but his visit to Adrian fast Sunday assured him that the drummer had been the bearer of truthful tide in the Ann Arbor charles child him superintendents of the City Electric Light Works, and is an excellent and respected gentleman. He is now 47 years old, and this father is 32. They had lived in adjoining counties for many years, and but for the drummer schance conversation with the son, wonld still be unknown to each other.

"Here's your overcoat, said the old man at their recent loyful meeting, after they had talked receally for several hours. "Why didn'you

To Allay

Irritation of the largez, which causes that troublesome and dangerous complaint known as a "dry cough," use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the test amodule medicine.

A Cough,
In most cases, is Nature's effort to eject much from the longs. When expectoration is difficult, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best remedy. A dose of this preparation

toral—the test anodyne medicine.

"I have been a life-long sufferer from weak lungs, and, till I used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, was scarcely ever free from a cough. This medicine sliways relieves me and strengthens my lungs, as no other medicine ever did. I have induced many of my acquaintances to use the Pectoral, and it always proved beneficial, particularly so in the case of my sonda-law, Mr. Z. A. Snow, of this place, who was cured of a severo cough by its use."—Mrs. L. Cloud, Benton, Ark.

"I was recently troubled with

A Dry Cough

is difficult, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best remedy. A dose of this preparation hosens the phlegm and affords immediate relief. It is the only cough cure used in thousands of families.

"Syer's Cherry Pectoral leads all other medicines as a sure, and speedy cure of threat and lung troubles."—W. H. Graff & Co., Druggists.

Mrs. L. P. Cutler, IT North Washington sq., New York city, says: "When I was a girl of 17 I had a cough, with sleepless nights and profuse nights weaks, and Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me. I have recommended this preparation in scores of similar cases and always with orceilent results."

which seemed to be caused by an irritation in the throat. When other remedies failed, I concluded to try Ayer's Cherry Pertoral. After taking it only one day, I could see a change for the better, and, by the time I had used it a week I was cured."—W. H. Denny, Franklin aq., Wercester, Mass.

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Anga A. Lewis, Ricard, N. Y., says: "Five years and I lad a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in fiesh, and had been given up by my physicians. I began to take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I am 978 again. I am astaked that this medicine is the ever lefter; hut now, after task two bottles of farther and the considently record to it if ever again troubled in that way."—Erra Whitman, Publisher and Editor Maryland Fartner, Bailmore, Md.

Pref. F. Sweatner, Maine Medical School, Branswick, Me., certifies: "I am convinced that medicine, was cored."

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